

1 / 20

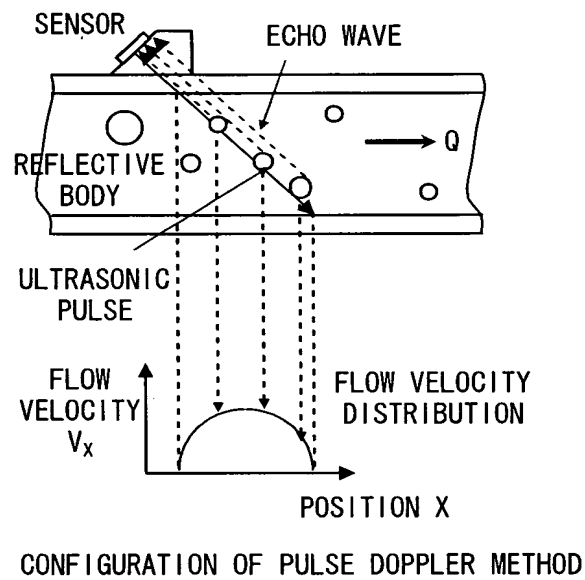


FIG. 1A

2 / 20

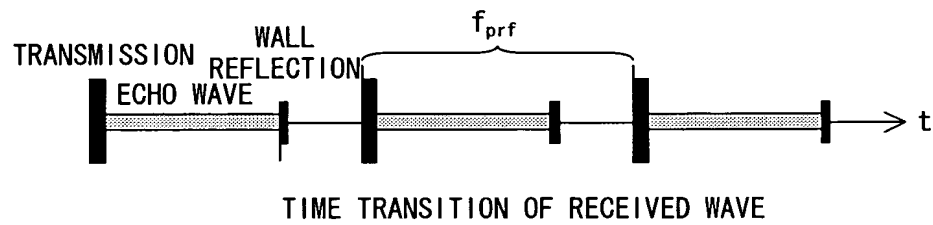


FIG. 1B

3 / 2 0

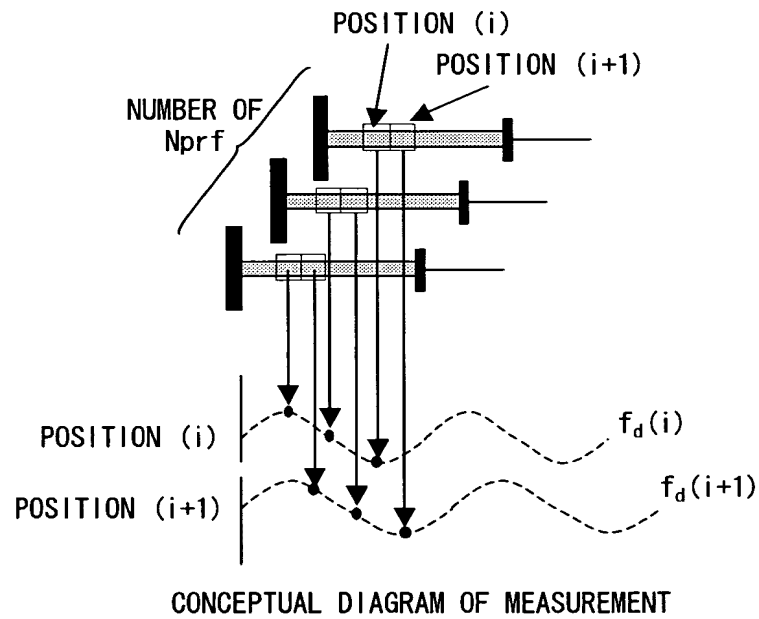
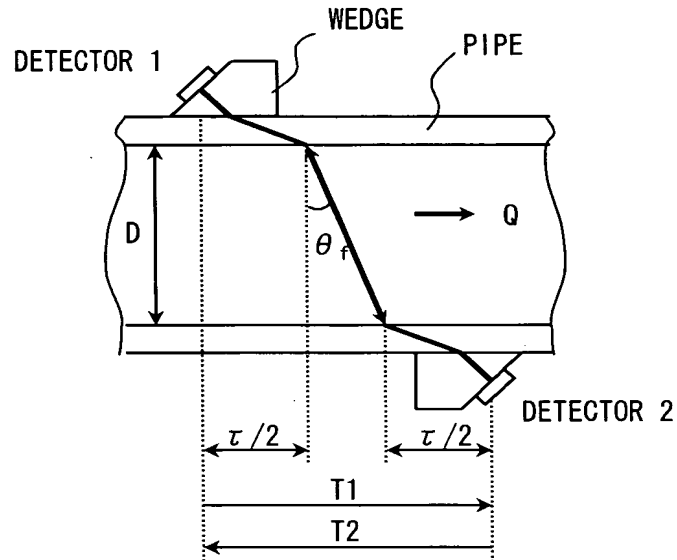


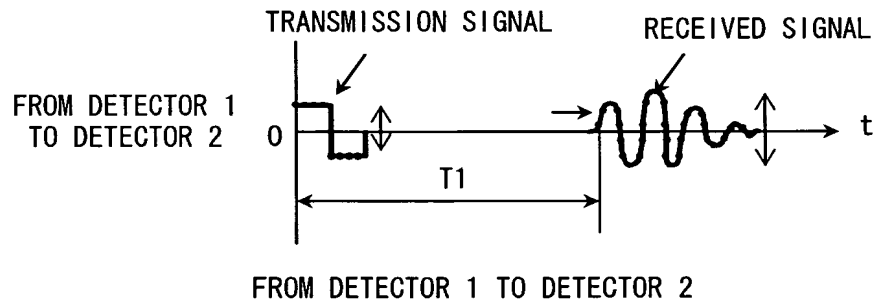
FIG. 1C

4 / 2 0



CONFIGURATION OF TRANSIT TIME METHOD

F I G. 2 A



F I G. 2 B

5 / 20

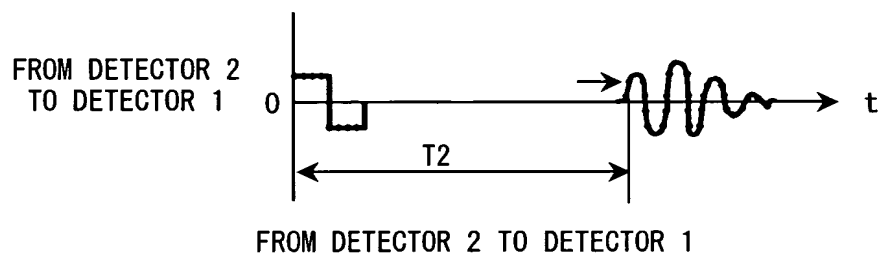


FIG. 2C

6 / 2 0

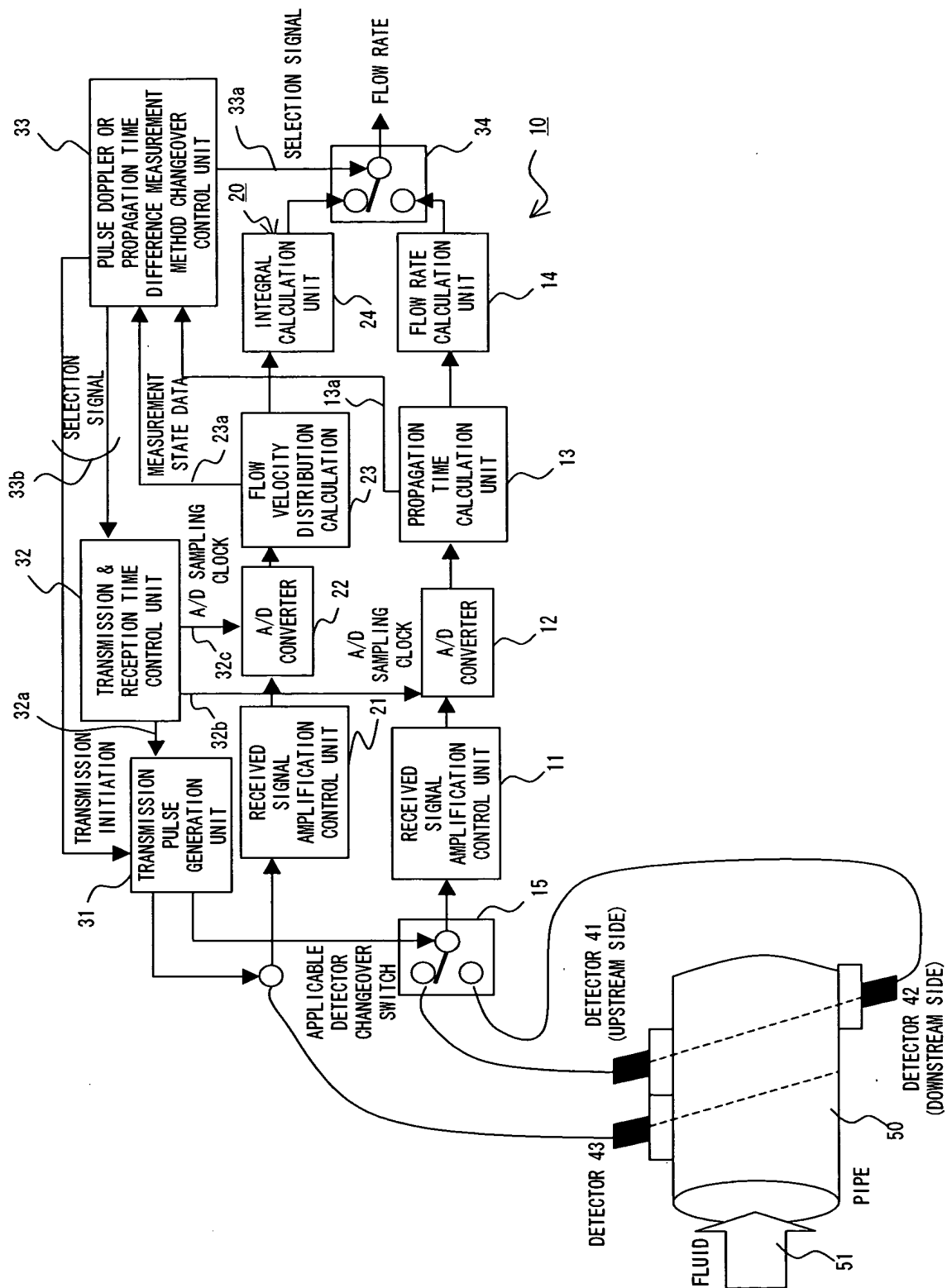


FIG. 3

7 / 20

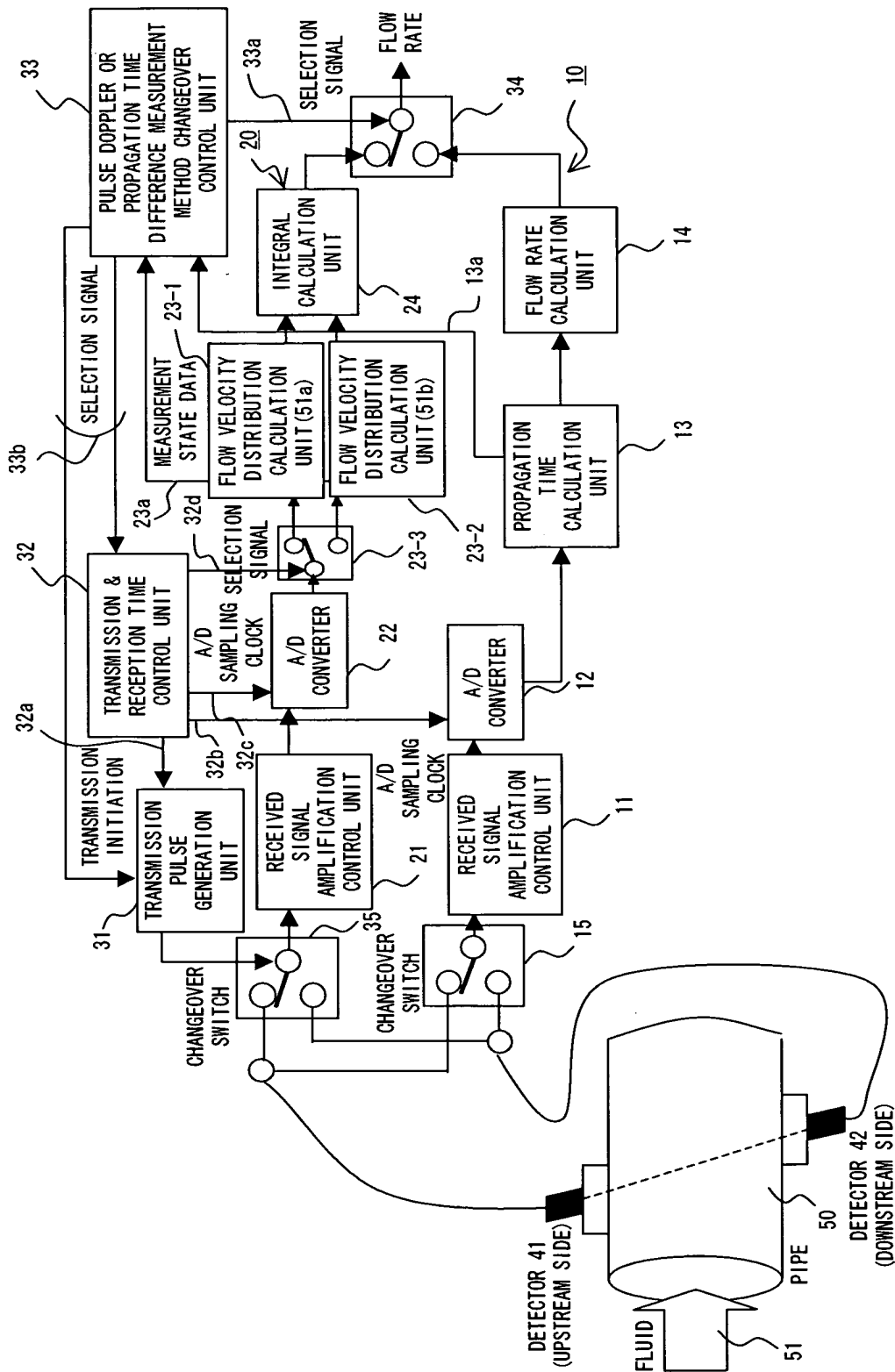


FIG. 4

8 / 20

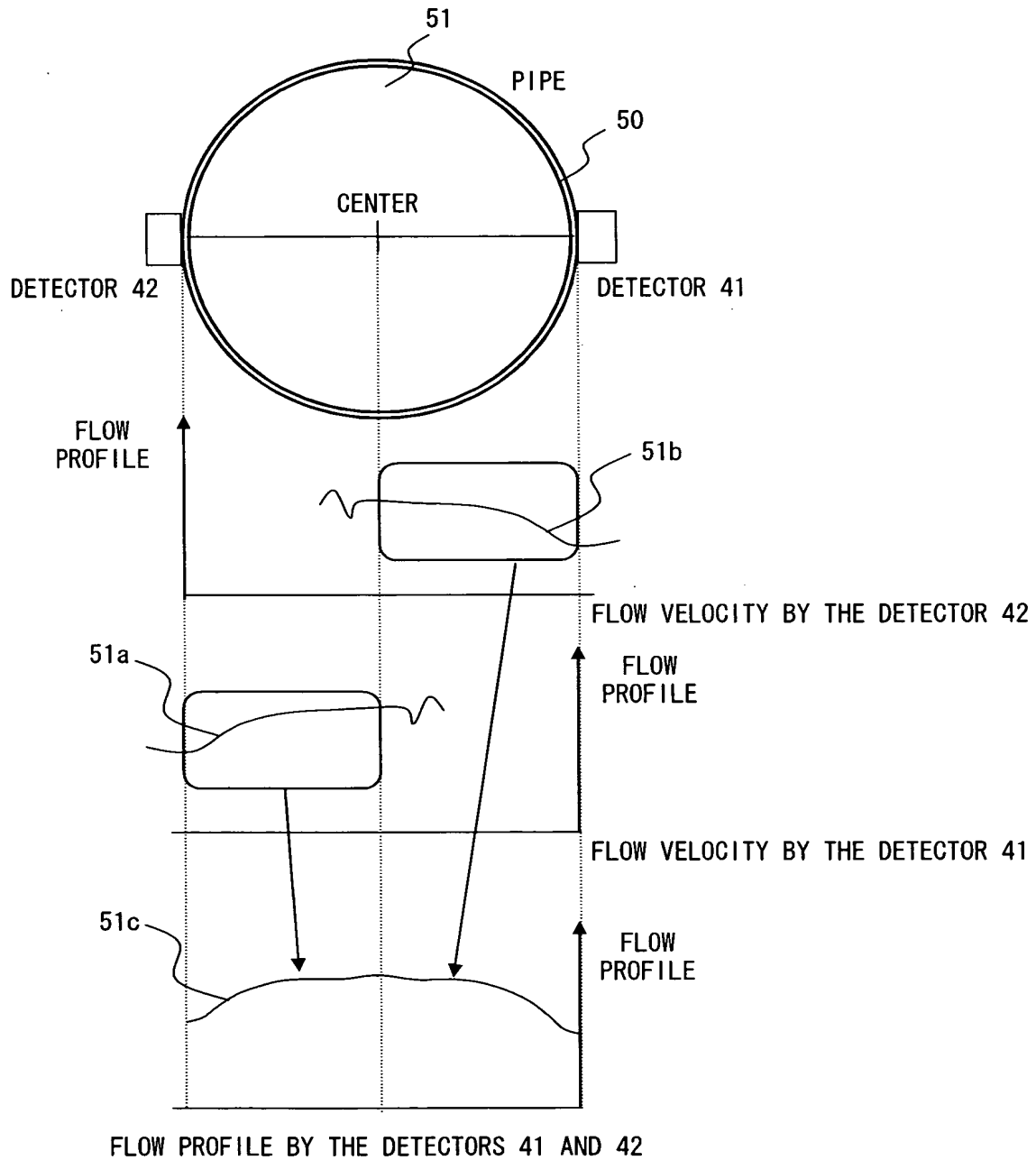


FIG. 5



9 / 20

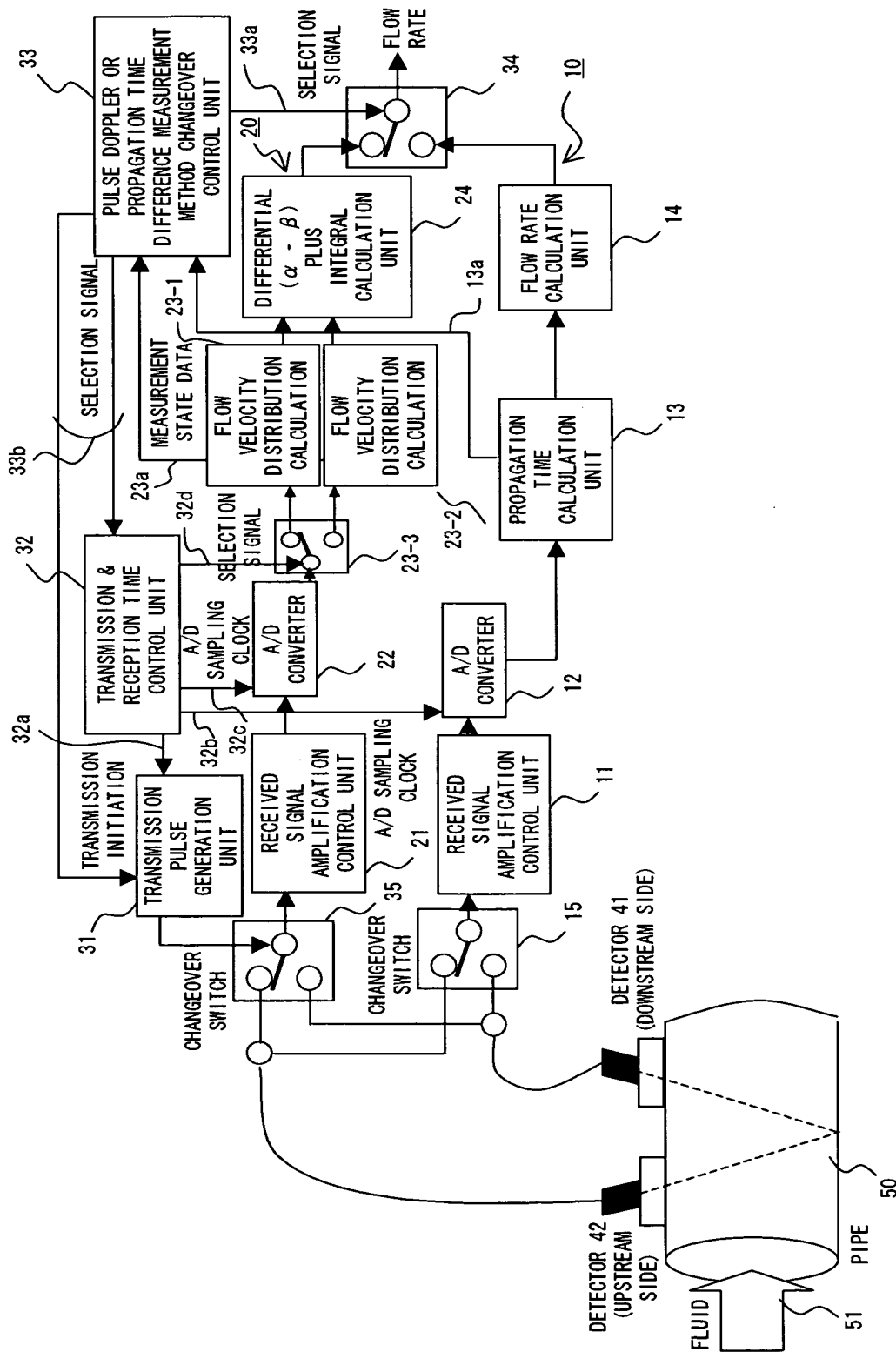


FIG. 6

10/20

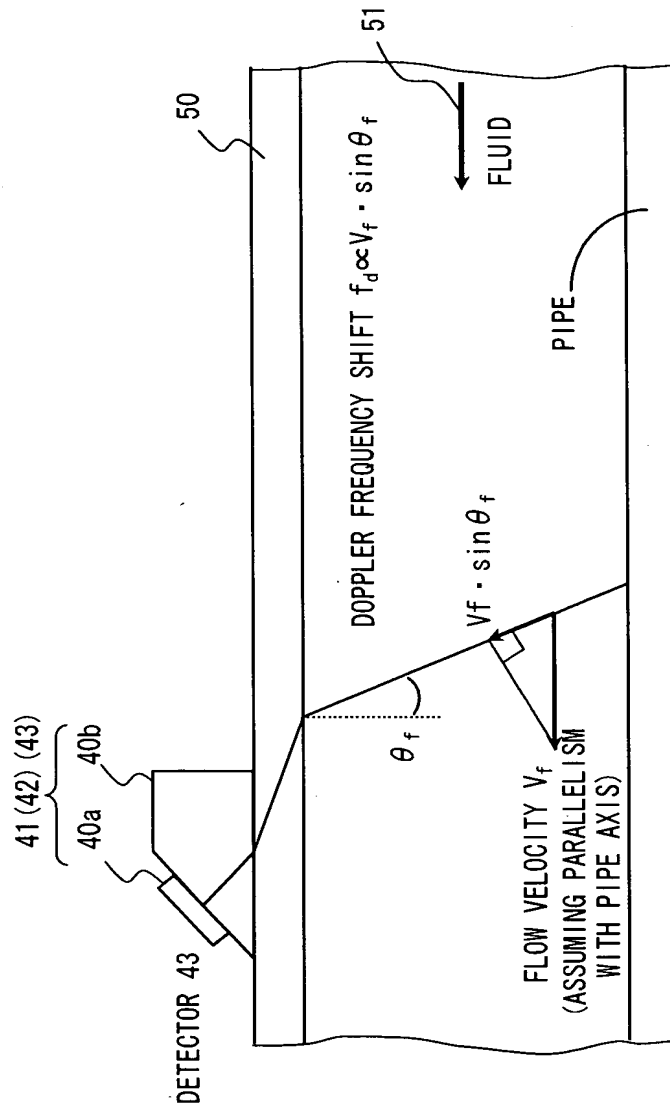


FIG. 7

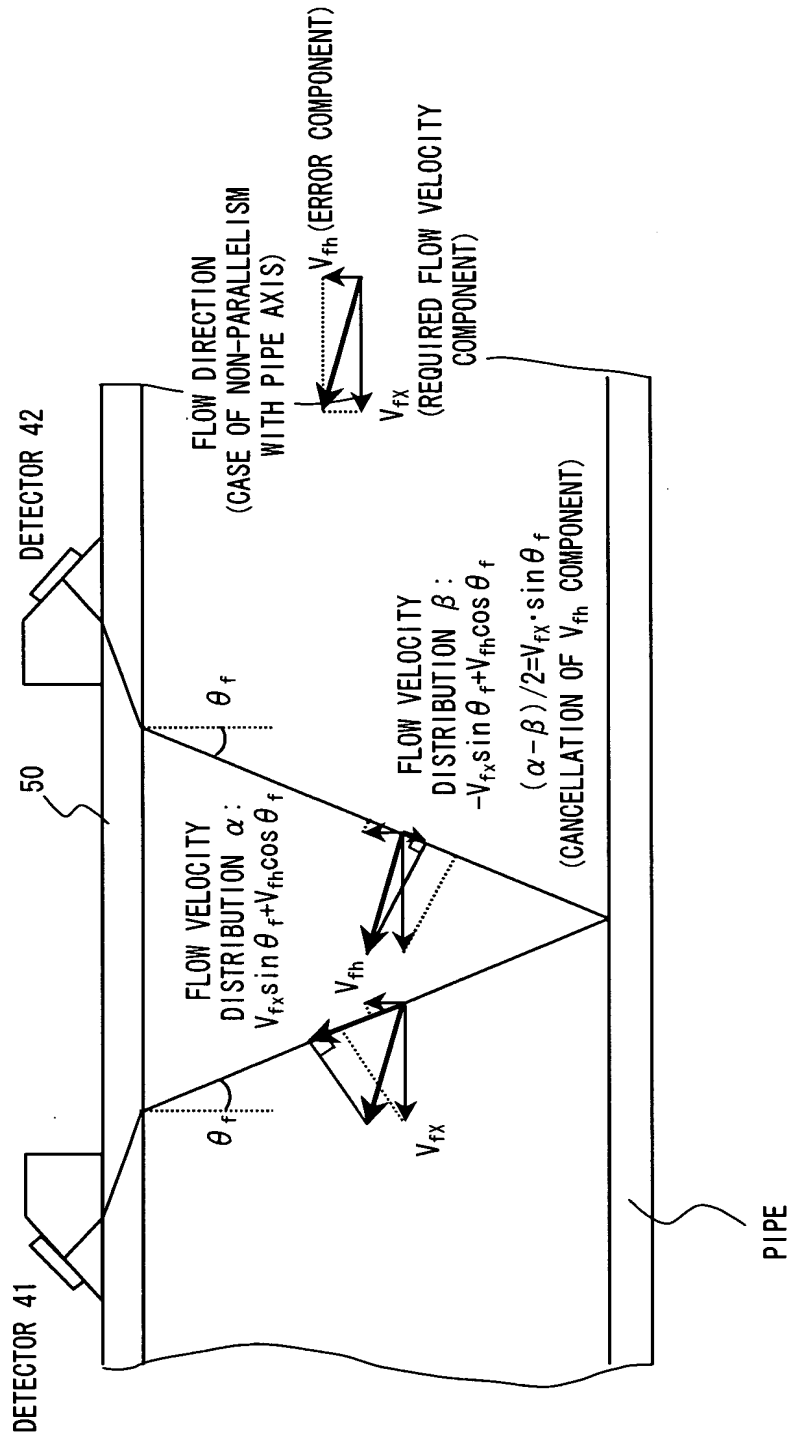


FIG. 8



13/20

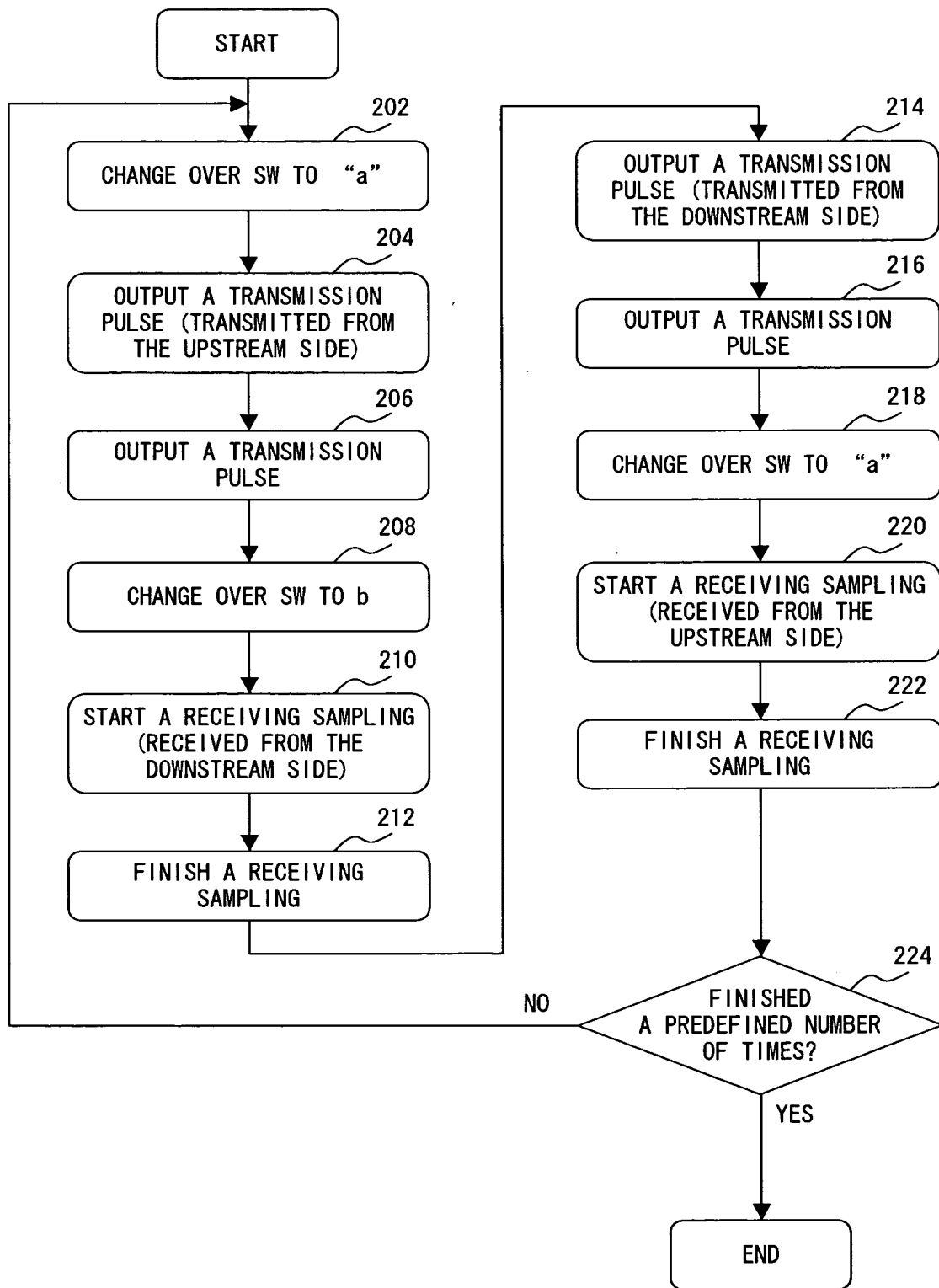
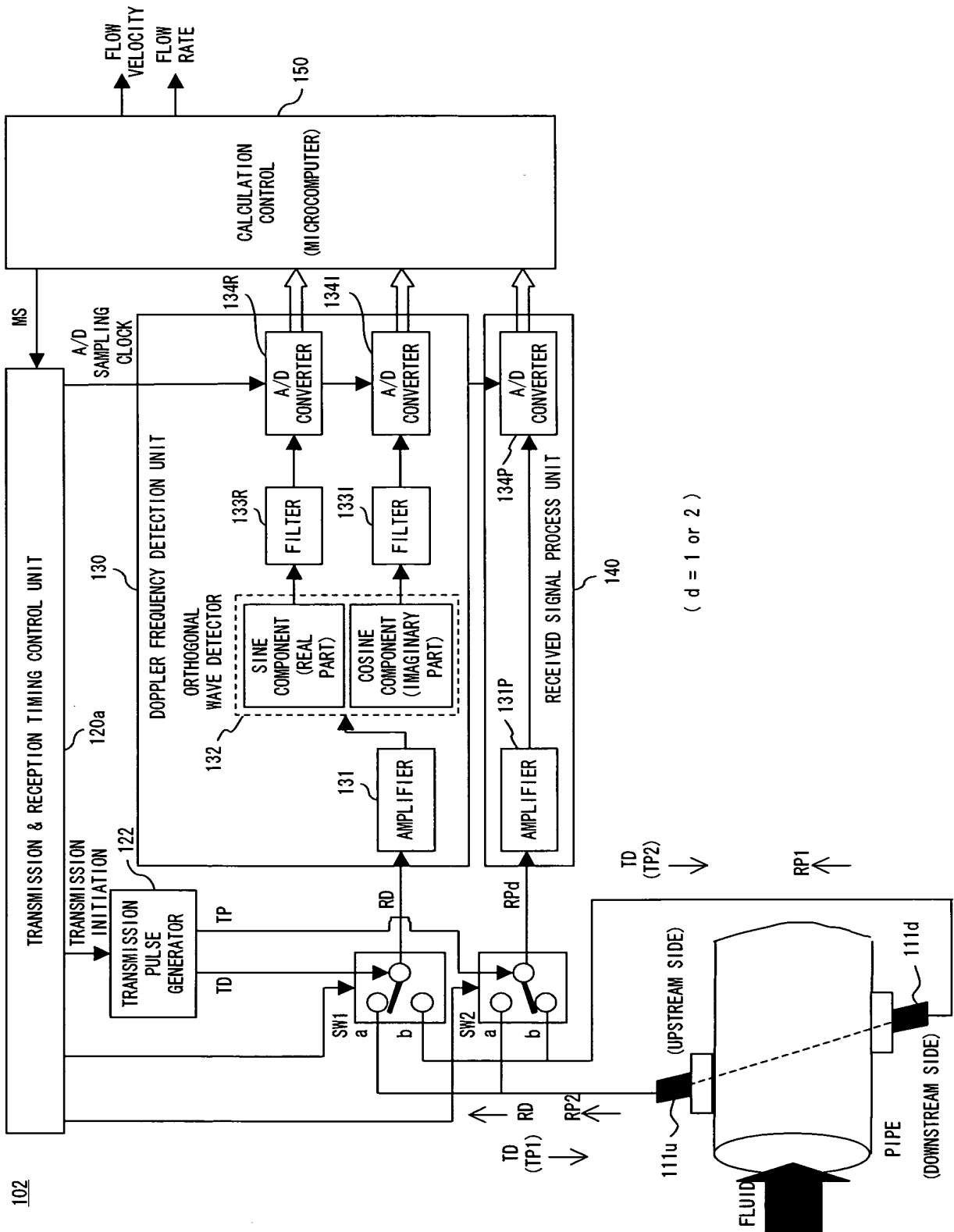


FIG. 10

14/20



( d = 1 or 2 )

FIG. 11

15 / 20

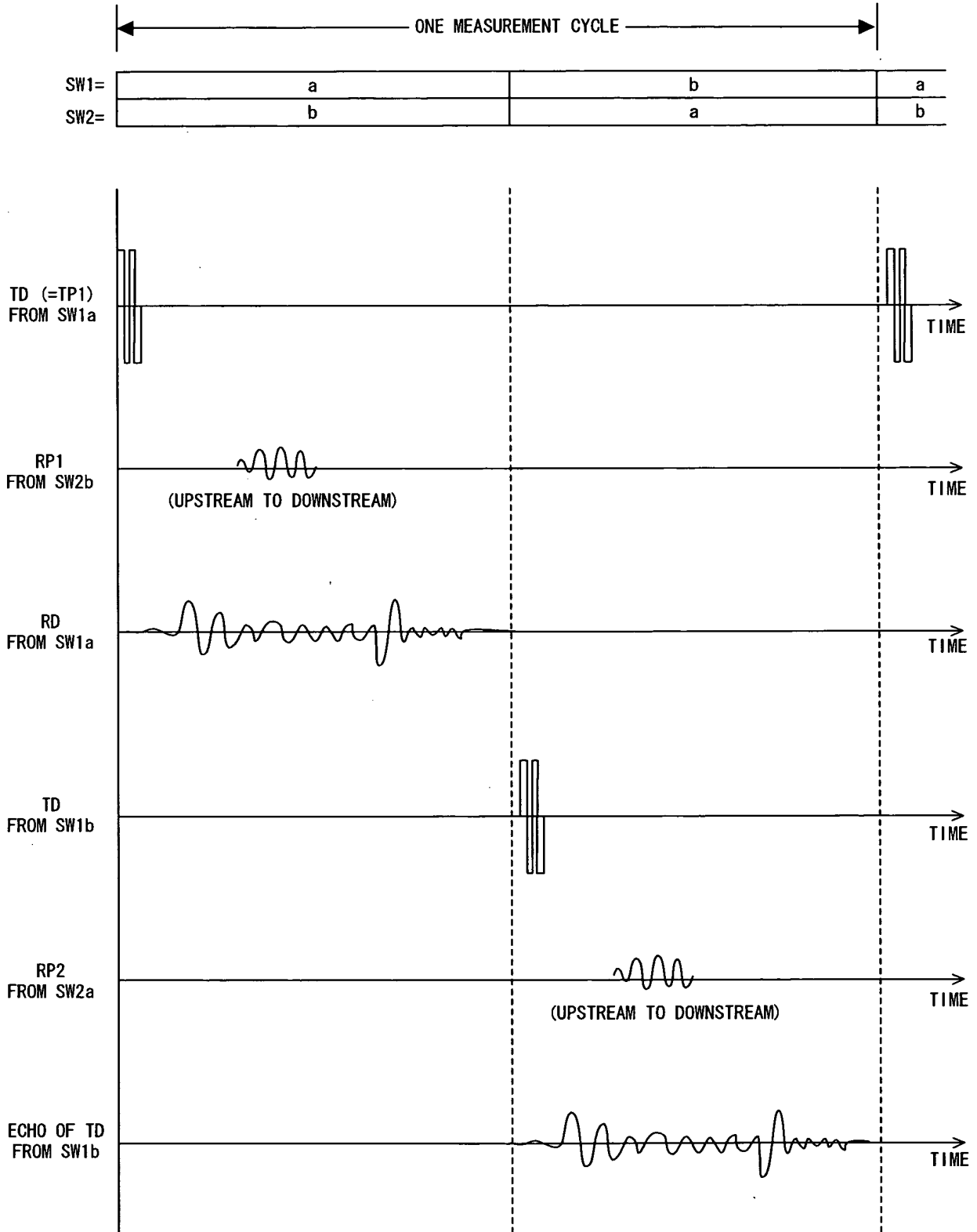


FIG. 12

16/20

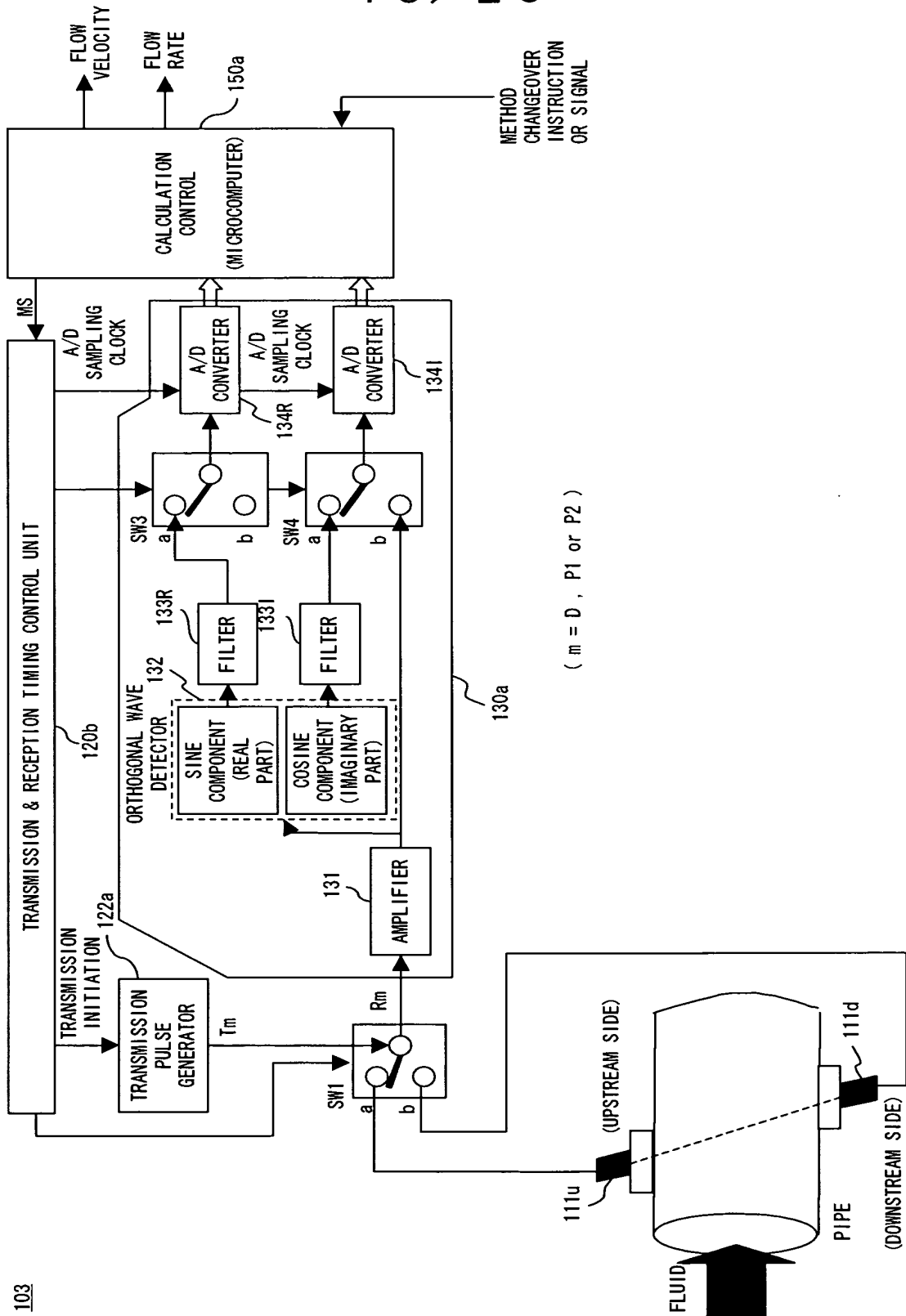


FIG. 13



17 / 20

STATES OF SW1 THROUGH SW4 IN MEASUREMENT OPERATIONS

MEASUREMENT METHOD	SW3 AND SW4	SW1
PULSE DOPPLER METHOD	a	a
PROPAGATION TIME DIFFERENCE METHOD	b	SAME AS SW SHOWN BY FIG. 10

FIG. 14

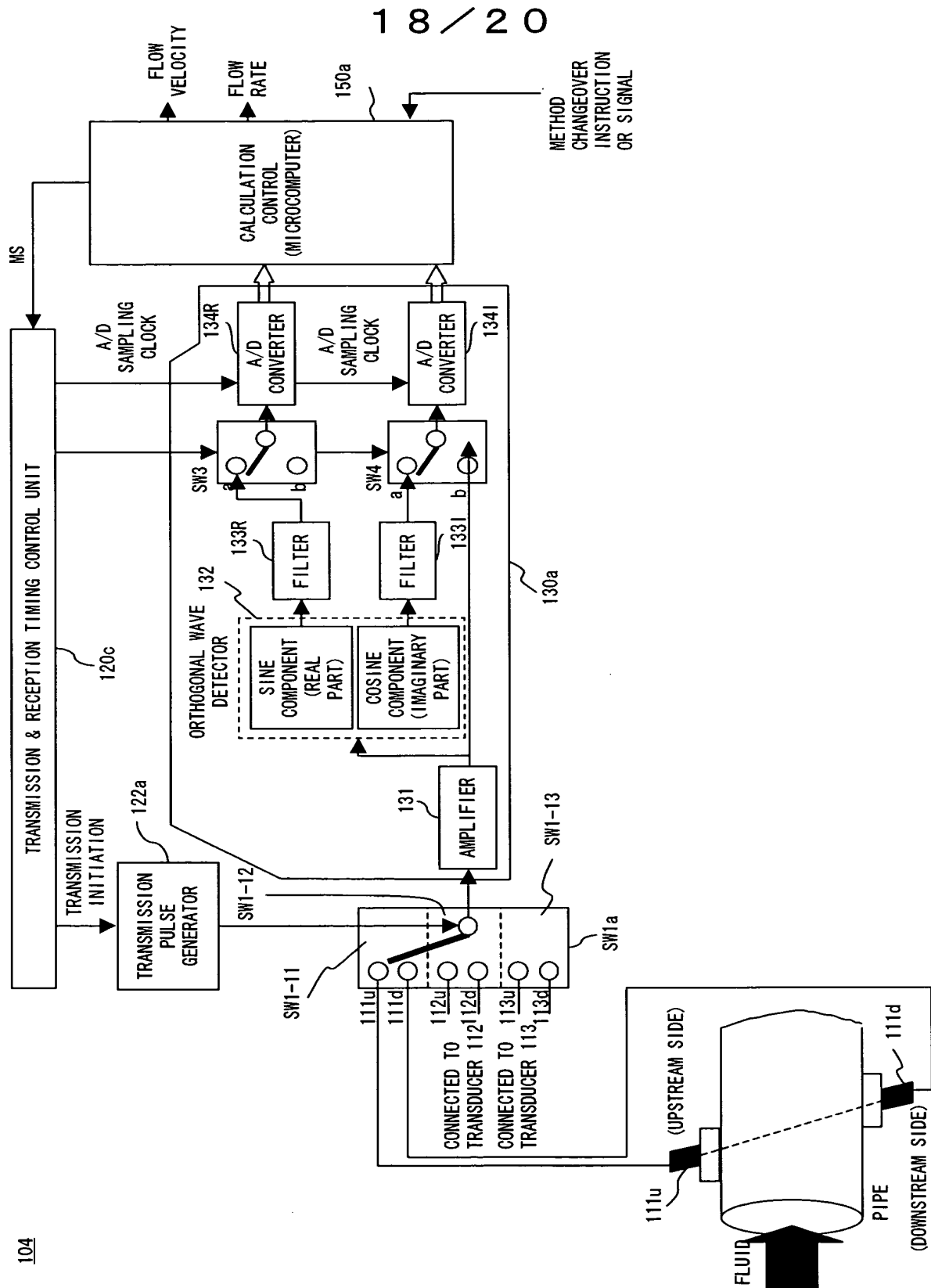
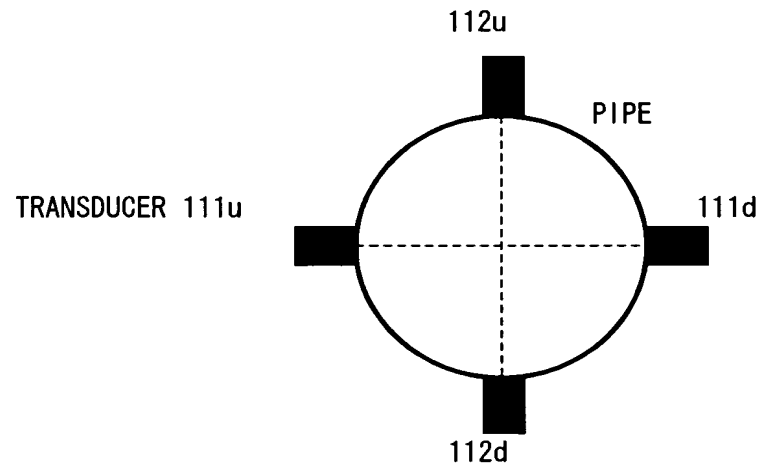


FIG. 15A

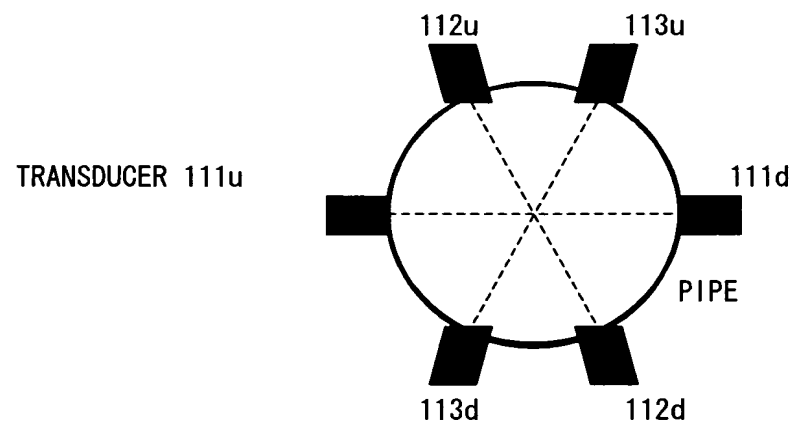
19 / 20

USING TWO PAIRS OF TRANSDUCERS



F I G. 15 B

USING THREE PAIRS OF TRANSDUCERS



F I G. 15 C

20 / 20

MEASUREMENT METHOD		SW3 AND SW4	SW1-T (T=111, 112 or 113)
DOPPLER METHOD		a	SW1-Tu
PROPAGATION TIME DIFFERENCE METHOD	TRANSDUCERS 111 112 113	b	CONTROL SW1-T IN THE SAME WAY AS SW SHOWN BY FIG. 10 NB: THE u AND d CORRESPOND TO a AND b RESPECTIVELY AS SHOWN BY FIG. 10

FIG. 16